United Nations S/2016/538

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 June 2016
English
Original: French

# Letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to bring to the attention of the Security Council the fact that, pursuant to article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has submitted information on the object launched into space on 7 February 2016. In accordance with my obligations under article III of the Convention, I have registered that information, which has been circulated to Member States in document ST/SG/SER.E/768.

I note that, in its resolution 2270 (2016), the Security Council condemned the launch of 7 February 2016 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in which ballistic missile technology was used and which was in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013).

I wish to convey to the Security Council my understanding that, as a technical procedure under the above Convention, the act of registration does not confer legality or legitimacy on the launch of 7 February 2016.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) BAN Ki-moon

16-09972 (E) 160616 160616

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United Nations S/2016/539

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 June 2016

Original: English

# Letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 13 June 2016 from the General Coordinator of the High Negotiations Committee, Riad Hijab (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Matthew Rycroft

16-09970 (E) 160616 170616

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## Annex to the letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Further to our letters on the massacres committed by the Assad regime and allied forces — which include the Russian Federation, Iran and the sectarian militias from Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries — against defenceless Syrian civilians, and in particular, women and children, it is with great sadness, indignation and frustration that we attach the following preliminary information on the massacre perpetrated by Russian aircraft on 12 June 2016, when they bombed a popular market in the city of Idlib. The initial toll from that massacre is more than 40 dead, one third of whom were children, and over 70 others injured, most of whom were women and children. That incident was part of the systematic bombing campaign being waged against Aleppo, Darayya, Duma, Homs, and all regions of Syria.

It is cause for further outrage that most of the bodies were badly charred by a fire caused by the type of explosives used by the Russian warplanes. The methods for killing Syrian civilians are becoming more inventive, as if the Russian objective is to kill everyone in Syria while turning the country into a proving ground for Russian weapons, as Russian President Vladimir Putin recently declared.

What we know for certain is that the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly have been struck deaf, and can no longer hear the voices of the peoples that give them their legitimacy. We reiterate our call on the Security Council to intervene immediately to stop the unprecedented massacres and madness that are murdering a people that is seeking freedom and a better life. History has no mercy, and will call to account those who refrain from coming to the aid of oppressed peoples.

(*Signed*) Riad **Hijab**
General Coordinator
High Negotiations Committee of the
Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces

[Original: Arabic and English]

## Enclosure I

## Truce violation template

1. **Governorate, region or neighbourhood attacked**
   The city of Idlib
2. **Exact time of attack or violation (day, hour, minute)**
   12 June 2016 at 1.30 p.m.
3. **Party suspected of committing the violation**
   Regime forces and Russian warplanes
4. **Number of sorties by warplanes (no bombing)**
   None
5. **Target of the attack**
   Civilians
6. **Number of dead (civilian or military)**
   42
7. **Number of injured (civilian or military)**
   70
8. **Weapons used**
   Russian aircraft (one attack) and two missiles
9. **Number of homes or buildings attacked**
   Several houses and a popular market
10. **Primary source of information**
    Shaam News Network
11. **Other information**
    https://youtu.be/bXigkoW0onE
    https://youtu.be/70A-3pcXZl4
    https://youtu.be/GQy_7S1U5RQ
    https://youtu.be/hoy9V22PcFo
    https://youtu.be/kX3kdZiDAtg

## Enclosure II

## Massacre in Idlib

Yesterday, 12 June 2016, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Russian warplanes bombed a popular market in the city of Idlib. The deceitful Russian planes launched a missile at the vegetable market near the shopping centre in the city of Idlib, killing 40 people and injuring 70 others, including women and children. Most of the bodies were badly charred.

**Source**

http://goo.gl/vxqqjx

Number of dead: 42 civilians

Number of injured: 70 civilians

**Names of the dead**

The following names are known:

1. Fadi Kadarsh
2. Walid Amuri
3. Falak Qahraman
4. Hamzah Fadil Ghanum (a child)
5. Ziyad Harmush
6. Karam Silu
7. Muhammad Dib Na'nu'
8. Ibrahim Dubay'
9. Hamzah Ghanum
10. Jihad Turk
11. Yusuf Bilan
12. Majd Sha'ar (a child)
13. Marwah Zaydani (a girl)
14. Mahir Sha'ar
15. Muhammad Wajih Sha'ar
16. Tariq Irhim (a child)
17. Wasim Mu'itah
18. Shahd Isma'il (a girl)
19. Muhammad Mazin Qassas
20. Sajid Dahir (a child)
21. Mahmud Shuwaysh

22. Imran As'ad Dihni
23. Abdulghani Arnus
24. Ammar Jabrah (a child)
25. Fadi Adum
26. Amir Adnan Shu'ayb
27. Khalid Harba (a child)
28. Mustafa Muhammad al-Basha
29. Basil Na'is

The Red Crescent has 13 other bodies.

**Video links**

https://youtu.be/bXigkoW0onE

https://youtu.be/70A-3pcXZl4

https://youtu.be/GQy_7S1U5RQ

https://youtu.be/hoy9V22PcFo

https://youtu.be/kX3kdZiDAtg

United Nations A/70/952–S/2016/540

General Assembly
Security Council

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23 June 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

## Letter dated 14 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am hereby transmitting for your attention the record of ceasefire violations by the armed forces of Azerbaijan along the State border with Armenia during the month of May (see annex I).*

I am also transmitting for your attention the record of ceasefire violations by the armed forces of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with Nagorno Karabakh during the month of May, as registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab Mnatsakanyan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

16-10215 (E) 290616

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## Annex I to the letter dated 14 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia

### 1-31 May 2016

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 16 | AK, AKM: 72 |
| | Vahan | 5 | PK: 105 |
| | Chinari | 1 | SVD: 9 |
| | Paravakar | 2 | DShK: 30 |
| | Aygepar | 1 | RPG-7: 1 (Berkaber 1) |
| | Movses | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 6 | |
| 2 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush, Syunik Regions | 16 | AK, AKM: 83 |
| | Daranak | 4 | PK: 212 |
| | Chambarak | 4 | SVD: 3 |
| | Chinari | 2 | DShK: 8 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | Istiglal: 24 (Yanshak 8; Daranak 16 ) |
| | Vazashen | 2 | SPG-9: 1 (Chambarak 1) |
| | Kayanavan | 1 | AGS-17: 1/0 (Kayanavan 1) |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| | Agarak | 1 | |
| 3 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 9 | AK: 65 |
| | Kakhakn | 2 | PK: 50 |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | SVD: 8 |
| | Chinari | 2 | Black Arrow: 2 (Kayan 2) |
| | Aygepar | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 2 | |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 4 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 22 | AK: 38 |
| | Vahan | 10 | PK: 218 |
| | Chambarak | 2 | SVD: 10 |
| | Daranak | 1 | DShK: 244 |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | RPG-7: 4 (Aygedzor 3; Berkaber 1) |
| | Paravakar | 1 | Istiglal: 50 (Jil 50) |
| | Aygepar | 1 | Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Chambarak 2) |
| | Berqaber | 2 | |
| | Vazashen | 3 | |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |

| Date | Direction | Incidents | Type of weapons/Shots |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 16 | AK: 51 |
| | Jil | 5 | PK: 200 |
| | Daranak | 4 | SVD: 3 |
| | Chinari | 2 | DShK: 18 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | Istiglal: 51 (Yanshak 1; Chopurlu 47; Daranak 3) |
| | Berkaber | 4 | |
| 6 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 23 | AK, AKM: 141 |
| | Aygedzor | 4 | PK, RPK: 273 |
| | Chinari | 1 | SVD: 86 |
| | Aygepar | 4 | DShK, Utyos: 148 |
| | N.Karmiraghbyur | 1 | Istiglal: 7 (Pambak 7) |
| | Paravakar | 2 | Black Arrow: 23 (Pambak 13; Aygedzor 10) |
| | Movses | 1 | RPG-7: 4 (Paravakar 1; Vazashen 2; Berkaber 1) |
| | Voskepar | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 2 | |
| | Berkaber | 2 | |
| | Pambak | 5 | |
| 7 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 22 | AKM: 273 |
| | Chinari | 4 | PK, RPK: 338 |
| | Movses | 3 | SVD: 16 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | DShK: 116 |
| | Vazashen | 1 | Istiglal: 30 (Pambak 3; Vahan 27) |
| | Berkaber | 1 | Black Arrow: 25 (Chinari 25) |
| | Baghanis | 1 | Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Chambarak 2) |
| | Pambak | 7 | |
| | Chamabarak | 3 | |
| | Vahan | 1 | |
| 8 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 21 | AK: 49 |
| | Chambarak | 2 | PK: 155 |
| | Vahan | 2 | SVD: 11 |
| | Ttujur | 1 | DShK: 10 |
| | Agarak | 1 | Istiglal: 5 (Ttujur 5) |
| | Chinari | 6 | Black Arrow: 52 (Chambarak 15; Ttujur 5; Chinari 20; Kayan 2; Agarak 10) |
| | Movses | 1 | |
| | Aygedzor | 2 | |
| | Vazashen | 2 | |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| | Berdavan | 2 | |
| 9 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayoc Dzor, Syunik Regions | 18 | AK, AKM: 54<br>PK, RPK: 375 |
| | Chinari | 1 | SVD: 10 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | DShK: 20 |
| | Berkaber | 1 | Istiglal: 90 (Chambarak 78; Vazashen 12) |
| | Vazashen | 1 | Black Arrow: 47 (Chambarak 30; Chinari 1; Vazashen 12; Karchevan 4) |
| | Chambarak | 9 | |

| Date | Direction | Incidents | Type of weapons/Shots |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pambak | 3 | Mortar 82 mm: 27 (Chambarak 27) |
| | Khachik | 1 | |
| | Karchevan | 1 | |
| 10 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions | 13 | AK, AKM: 91 |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | PK, RPK: 471 |
| | Vazashen | 1 | DShK: 13 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | Istiglal: 104 (Geghamasar 100; Vahan 4) |
| | Berdavan | 1 | Black Arrow: 8 (Geghamasar 8) |
| | Geghamasar | 5 | Mortar 60 mm: 4 (Geghamasar 4 ) |
| | Vahan | 4 | Mortar 82 mm: 8 (Geghamasar 8 ) |
| 11 May | Tavush Region | 14 | AK: 37 |
| | Aygedzor | 2 | PK: 232 |
| | Paravakar | 3 | SVD: 3 |
| | Vazashen | 5 | DShK, NSVP: 20 |
| | Berkaber | 2 | Istiglal: 3 (Vazashen 3) |
| | Berdavan | 2 | |
| 12 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions | 8 | AK: 48 |
| | Vazasen | 2 | PK: 96 |
| | Berdavan | 1 | SVD: 6 |
| | Vahan | 5 | Istiglal: 3 (Vazashen 3) |
| | | | Black Arrow: 3 (Vahan 3) |
| 13 May | Tavush, Vayoc Dzor Regions | 14 | AK, AKM: 111 |
| | Aygedzor | 5 | PK, RPK: 95 |
| | Chinari | 2 | DShK: 15 |
| | Movses | 1 | SVD: 21 |
| | Aygepar | 1 | Black Arrow: 22 (Aygedzor 18; Chinari 4) |
| | Paravakar | 3 | |
| | Bardzruni | 1 | |
| | Khndzorut | 1 | |
| 14 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 7 | AK: 2 |
| | Vahan | 4 | PK: 174 |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | DShK: 40 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | SVD: 4 |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | Black Arrow: 6 (Aygedzor 6) |
| | | | Istiglal: 25 (Vahan 25) |
| 15 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush, Ararat, Vayoc Dzor Regions | 8 | AK, AKM: 12 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | PK, PKM: 85 |
| | Berkaber | 1 | DShK: 25 |
| | Koti | 1 | SVD: 1 |
| | Tsapatagh | 2 | Black Arrow: 3 (Berkaber 3) |
| | Barcruni | 1 | |
| | Khndzorut | 1 | |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | |

| Date | Direction | Incidents | Type of weapons/Shots |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 May | Gegharkunik, Tavush Regions | 4 | PK: 50 |
| | Vahan | 1 | DShK: 15 |
| | Vazshen | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |
| 17 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik, Syunik Regions | 7 | AK: 15 |
| | Chinari | 1 | PK: 43 |
| | Aygepar | 1 | DShK: 12 |
| | Vazshen | 1 | SVD: 1 |
| | Baghanis | 1 | Black Arrow: 4 |
| | Chambarak | 2 | |
| | Karchevan | 1 | |
| 18 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions | 14 | AK: 38 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | PK: 332 |
| | Berkaber | 2 | DShK: 10 |
| | Berdavan | 4 | SVD: 9 |
| | Chambarak | 2 | Black Arrow: 3 (Agarak 3) |
| | Vahan | 2 | Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Chambarak 2) |
| | Paruyr Sevak | 1 | |
| | Agarak | 2 | |
| 19 May | Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions | 5 | AKM: 45 |
| | Chinari | 1 | PK, RPK: 82 |
| | Vazashen | 1 | SVD: 15 |
| | Ttujur | 3 | Black Arrow: 3 (Ttujur 3) |
| 20 May | Tavusà, Gegharkunik Regions | 21 | AK: 13 |
| | Aygedzor | 4 | PK, RPK: 100 |
| | Chinari | 4 | SVD: 185 |
| | Aygepar | 9 | DShK: 130 |
| | N.Karmiraghbyur | 1 | Black Arrow: 35 (Aygedzor 25; N.Karmiraghbyur 10) |
| | Movses | 2 | |
| | Shaghat | 1 | |
| 21 May | Tavush Region | 1 | AKM: 35 |
| | Chinari | 1 | |
| 22 May | Tavush Region | 7 | AKM: 71 |
| | Chinari | 4 | PK: 8 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | Black Arrow: 7 (Chinari 7) |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| 23 May | Tavush Region | 6 | AKM: 15 |
| | Chinari | 4 | RPK: 8 |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| 24 May | Tavush Region | 1 | AKM: 1 |
| | Paruyr Sevak | 1 | |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 May | Tavush Region | 2 | AK: 2 |
| | Chinari | 1 | PK: 10 |
| | Paruyr Sevak | 1 | |
| 26 May | Tavush Region | 2 | AK: 4 |
| | Chinari | 1 | PK: 10 |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | |
| 27 May | Tavush Region | 12 | AK: 79 |
| | Chinari | 6 | PK: 95 |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | SVD: 46 |
| | Aygepar | 1 | Black Arrow: 20 (Chinari 20) |
| | Paravakar | 2 | |
| | Movses | 2 | |
| 28 May | Tavush, Syunik Regions | 4 | AK, AKM: 16 |
| | Chinari | 1 | PK: 100 |
| | Movses | 1 | SVD: 2 |
| | Salvard | 1 | |
| | Bardzravan | 1 | |
| 29 May | Tavush, Vayoc Dzor Regions | 3 | AK: 3 |
| | Vazasen | 1 | SVD: 3 |
| | Paruyr Sevak | 1 | |
| | Bardzruni | 1 | |
| 30 May | Tavush, Vayoc Dzor Regions | 4 | AKM: 12 |
| | Vazashen | 3 | PK: 15 |
| | Bardzruni | 1 | SVD: 1 |
| 31 May | Tavush Region | 8 | PK: 145 |
| | Chinari | 1 | SVD: 6 |
| | Paravakar | 1 | |
| | Koti | 5 | |
| | Baghanis | 1 | |

## Annex II to the letter dated 14 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

### 1-31 May 2016

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 55 | AK: 1261<br>PK: 2325<br>SVD: 9<br>DShK: 210<br>SPG-9: 2 (Yarmja 2)<br>RPG-7: 1 (Tallish 1)<br>Istiglal: 32 (Horadiz 20; m.Karachuk 1; Talish 11)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 1 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 42 (Taghibeyli 6; Yarmja 36)<br>Mortar 120 mm: 2 (Yarmja 2) |
| 2 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 42 | AK. 1055<br>PK: 515<br>SVD: 44<br>DShK: 110<br>RPG-7: 4 (Talish 4)<br>Istiglal: 5 (Seysulan 5)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 2 (Yarmja 1; Gyulistan 1) |
| 3 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 49 | AK: 833<br>PK: 465<br>SVD: 14<br>DShK: 120<br>Istiglal: 18 (Darchinar 10; Verin Chaylu 8 )<br>Mortar 82 mm: 23 (Jraberd 9; Yarmja 9; Seysulan 4; Verin Chaylu 1) |
| 4 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 60 | AK:782<br>PK: 761<br>SVD: 48<br>DShK: 20<br>Istiglal: 11 (Seysulan 2; Verin Chaylu 9)<br>RPG-7: 1 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 20 (Horadiz 1; Darchinar 1; Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 10; Geytape 2; Seysulan 4; Verin Chaylu 2)<br>Fagot: 2 (Yarmja 2)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 6 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1; Verin Chaylu 2; Talish 3) |

| Date | Direction | Incidents | Type of weapons/Shots |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 55 | AK: 1153<br>PK: 1350<br>SVD: 32<br>DShK: 110<br>Istiglal: 20 (Horadiz 1; Seysulan 2; Verin Chaylu 17)<br>RPG-7: 2 (Jraberd 2)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 1 (Seysulan 1)<br>TR-107: 6 (Kiasli 2; Chulu 4) |
| 6 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 49 | AK: 1154<br>PK: 602<br>SVD; Accuracy: 20<br>DShK: 97<br>Istiglal: 25 (Horadiz 5; Qarvend 2; Kurapatkino 10; Seysulan 5; Hatsrk 3)<br>RPG-7: 2 (Talish 2)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 3 (Seysulan 2; Yarmja 1) |
| 7 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 63 | AK: 1876<br>PK: 2338<br>SVD: 65<br>Istiglal: 36 (m. Karachuk 6; Kurapatkino 7; Verin Chaylu 13; Gyulistan 10)<br>RPG-7: 10 (Tallish 10)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 5 (Tallish 5) |
| 8 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 80 | AK: 1639<br>PK: 1200<br>SVD: 39<br>DShK: 60<br>Istiglal: 68 (Mehdili 5; m. Karachuk 16; Kurapatkino 9; Yarmja 8; Tallish 30)<br>Black Arrow: 10 (Marzili 10)<br>RPG-7: 5 (Jraberd 1; Levonarkh 4)<br>AGS-17: 18 (Levonarkh 14; Yarmja 4)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 28 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 5; Jraberd 15; Levonarkh 6; Verin Chaylu 2)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 14 (Namerli 6; Yarmja 2; Seysulan 3; Levonarkh 1; Jraberd 2) |
| 9 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 91 | AK: 2344<br>PK: 1968<br>SVD: 31<br>DShK, Utyos: 130<br>Istiglal: 12 (Seysulan 12)<br>RPG-7: 1 (Levonarkh 1)<br>AGS-17: 21 (Yarmja 5; Tallish 16)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 7 (Levonarkh 5; Tallish 2)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 58 (Levonarkh 39; Jraberd 15; Talish 2; Dastagir 2) |

| Date | Direction | Incidents | Type of weapons/Shots |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 May | On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 61 | AK: 971<br>PK: 2184<br>SVD: 52<br>DShK: 200<br>AGS-17: 1 (Talish 1)<br>Istiglal: 24 (Bash Qarvend 19; Kurapatkino 5)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 15 (Jraberd 2; Levonarkh 4; Namerli 8; Seysulan 1)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 31 (Horadiz 3; Seysulan 10; Jraberd 6; Verin Chaylu 12) |
| 11 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 45 | AK: 1265<br>PK: 589<br>SVD, Vintarez: 78<br>DShK, Utyos: 50<br>Istiglal: 20 (Verin Chaylu 10; Talish 10)<br>RPG-7: 7 (Talish 7)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 1 (Talish 1)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 4 (Talish 4) |
| 12 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 58 | AK: 2052<br>PK: 1830<br>SVD: 47<br>DShK: 200<br>Istiglal: 125 (Karakhanbeyli 15; Talish 100; Verin Chaylu 10)<br>AGS-17: 10 (m. Karachuk 10)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Seysulan 1; Jraberd 1)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 19 (Namerli 16; Yarmja 2; Shurabad 1)<br>GP-25: 1 (Talish 1) |
| 13 May | On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 60 | AK: 1901<br>PK: 1960<br>SVD, Vintarez: 57<br>DShK, Utyos, NSVP: 40<br>Istiglal: 11 (Talish 4; Verin Chaylu 7)<br>RPG-7: 3 (Tallish 3)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Seysulan 1; Yarmja 1)<br>Mortar 82 mm: 33 (Levonarkh 5; Yarmja 16; Seysulan 5; Talish 7)<br>Mortar 120 mm: 3 (Levonarkh 3) |
| 14 May | On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 101 | AK: 1476<br>PK: 512<br>SVD: 114<br>DShK: 2<br>Istiglal: 10 (Verin Chaylu 10)<br>Black Arrow: 10 (Kurapatkino 10)<br>RPG-7: 2 (Levonarkh 2)<br>AGS-17: 30 (Nuzger 12; m. Karachuk 6; Yarmja 10; Jraberd 2) |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortar 60 mm: 54 (Ashagi Abdurakhmanli 3; Darchinar 1; Seysulan 16; Yarmja 2; Jraberd 9; Levonarkh 10; Verin Chaylu 10; Talish 3) |
| | | | Mortar 82 mm: 138 (Taghibeyli 12; Seysulan 50; Yarmja 30; Levonarkh 38; Jraberd 7; Gyulistan 1) ZSU-23-2: 30/0 (Ashagi Abdurakhmanli 30) |
| 15 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 59 | AK: 3315 |
| | | | PK: 1195 |
| | | | SVD: 77 |
| | | | DShK: 54 |
| | | | Istiglal: 44 (Mehdili 40; Nuzger 4 ) |
| | | | AGS-17: 79 (Nuzger 75; Karakhanbeyli 4) |
| | | | BMP-2: 4 (Nuzger 4) |
| 16 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 67 | AK: 3380 |
| | | | PK: 1612 |
| | | | SVD: 87 |
| | | | DShK: 646 |
| | | | Istiglal: 49 (Nuzger 8; Mehdili 30; Yusifjanli 1; Kengerli 10) |
| | | | AGS-17: 16 (Mehdili 2; Horadiz 12; Nuzger 2 ) |
| | | | Mortar 60 mm: 2 (Seysulan 2) |
| | | | Mortar 82 mm: 2 (Yarmja 1; Gyulistan 1) |
| 17 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 48 | AK: 1270 |
| | | | PK: 695 |
| | | | SVD, Vintarez: 27 |
| | | | DShK, Utyos: 271 |
| | | | Istiglal: 25 (Mehdili 11; Horadiz 7; Nuzger 4; Verin Chaylu 3) |
| | | | AGS-17: 32 (Nuzger 24; karakhanbeyli 5; m. Karachuk 3) |
| | | | Mortar 60 mm: 16 (m. Karachuk 16) |
| | | | BMP-2: 30 (m. Karachuk 30) |
| 18 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 23 | AK: 952 |
| | | | PK: 335 |
| | | | SVD: 16 |
| | | | Istiglal: 19 |
| | | | RPG-9: 2 (Talish 2) |
| | | | Mortar 60 mm: 3 (Seysulan 3) |
| 19 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 10 | AK: 317 |
| | | | PK: 180 |
| 20 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 6 | AK: 147 |
| | | | PK: 27 |
| | | | SVD: 2 |
| | | | DShK: 5 |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapon/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 9 | AK: 107<br>PK: 4<br>Istiglal: 10 (Gyulistan 10) |
| 22 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 4 | AK: 46<br>PK: 220 |
| 23 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 6 | AK: 39<br>PK: 55 |
| 24 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 6 | AK: 45<br>PK: 125<br>SVD: 15<br>DShK: 15 |
| 25 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 2 | AK: 5<br>SVD: 8 |
| 26 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 16 | AK: 142<br>SVD: 301<br>DShK: 3<br>AGS-17: 3 (Nuzger 3)<br>Istiglal: 5 (Nurger 1; Marzili 1; Verin Chaylu 3) |
| 27 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 7 | AK: 58<br>PK: 17<br>SVD: 3 |
| 28 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 11 | AK: 107<br>PK: 80 |
| 29 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 14 | AK: 191<br>PK: 40<br>SVD: 2<br>Istiglal: 5 (Mehdili 3; Nuzger 2)<br>Mortar 60 mm: 4 (Horadiz 4) |
| 30 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 12 | AK: 224<br>SVD: 5<br>Istiglal: 4 (m. Karachuk 4) |
| 31 May | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 7 | AK: 71<br>SVD: 8 |

From 1 to 31 May, 4 soldiers of the NKR Defense Army were killed and 12 soldiers were wounded from Azerbaijani side.

United Nations A/70/945–S/2016/541

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 June 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda items 44 and 79 (a)

Question of Cyprus

Oceans and the law of the sea: oceans and the law of the sea

Security Council
Seventy-first year

## Letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece dated 23 May 2016 (A/70/900-S/2016/474), I would like to bring to your attention the following considerations.

One of the principles of international law governing the delimitation of the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts is to produce an equitable result (principle of equity). This principle acquires an added importance in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, such as the eastern Mediterranean. The delimitation in the eastern Mediterranean should therefore be effected by agreement of all the related parties on the basis of the principle of equity so as not to prejudice the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of other interested States/entities.

Furthermore, concepts like "land dominates the sea" and "cut-off effect" still continue to be among the essential principles of international law and jurisprudence in the context of the delineation of maritime jurisdiction areas. Consequently, it has never been sanctioned by international law on maritime delimitation to cut a coastal State off from its access to the high seas.

Similarly, it is well established in international court rulings that islands do not necessarily generate full maritime jurisdiction zones (continental shelf and/or exclusive economic zone) when they are competing against continental land areas. There are ample examples in international jurisprudence and State practice proving this principle. (The delimitation cases between the United Kingdom and France, Tunisia and Italy, Romania and Ukraine, Bangladesh and Myanmar and Nicaragua and Colombia are just a few examples.)



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In view of the foregoing, the objections of Greece to the Turkish continental shelf in the eastern Mediterranean basically rest on an unfounded and abusive legal footing and only serve to maintain and air its maximalist claims.

On the basis of international law and practice, the delimitation of the continental shelf in the eastern Mediterranean should mainly be concluded between Turkey and Egypt. It is with this understanding that Turkey registered her ipso facto and ab initio legal and sovereign rights in the maritime areas of the eastern Mediterranean that are west of longitude 32°16'18"E (note verbale dated 12 March 2013).

In the light of the foregoing, Turkey refutes all the allegations contained in the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 44 and 79 (a), and of the Security Council, and published in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Güven **Begeç**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2016/542

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2016
English
Original: French

# Letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Security Council to the report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2016/466), which will be the subject of consultations by the Council on 16 June 2016, with regard in particular to reports of the involvement of some officers of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in massacres in the Beni area, and to inform the Council that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has taken note of the matter and has decided to open an investigation into these reports.

My Government would be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ignace Gata Mavita
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-10098 (E) 170616 200616

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United Nations S/2016/543

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2016
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 15 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With regard to the open meeting of the Security Council (No. 7716) held on 14 June 2016 to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Darfur, and the reference made during the briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to the clearance of containers belonging to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) at Port Sudan, I should like to inform you that permission has been granted to clear all the UNAMID containers. All administrative and customs requirements have been overcome, in accordance with instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs who, at his meeting with the Secretary-General on 9 June 2016, had undertaken to remove any obstacles to the clearance of the UNAMID containers. We hereby transmit to you this information and renew our assurances of the full cooperation of the Government of the Sudan with UNAMID.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan
to the United Nations

16-10115 (E) 170616 170616

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United Nations A/ES-10/724–S/2016/544

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-first year

# Identical letters dated 16 June 2016 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Tensions continue to escalate in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, owing to the unrelenting, illegal and repressive practices being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people whom it has been holding captive under its nearly five-decade-long occupation.

For the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation, there is never a moment of peace or security. Besides the suffocating control of nearly every aspect of daily life, precluding any sense of normalcy, the occupying Power seems determined to do all that it can to make their already difficult living conditions as unbearable as possible. I draw attention, for example, to an incident that occurred yesterday, 15 June 2016, when the occupying Power deliberately cut crucial water supplies to large areas of the occupied West Bank, leaving tens of thousands of Palestinians without access to safe drinking water.

In this regard, the occupying Power's water company "Mekorot", the main supplier of water to Palestinian towns and cities, siphoned off water supplies from the town of Jenin, several Nablus villages and the city of Salfit and its surrounding villages. In some of those areas, Palestinian civilians had not received water for more than 40 days. This collective punishment measure is a dangerous development given the hardships Palestinians already face in terms of access to safe, clean water owing to Israel's diversion of water sources, discriminatory allocation of water and prohibition of Palestinian development of water infrastructure. This illegal, punitive action is even more provocative and insensitive in the light of the fact that it has been carried out during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan.

According to a recent report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan



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(A/71/86-E/2016/13), the average domestic consumption rate among Palestinians is approximately 40 litres per capita per day and drops to 20 litres per capita per day in several communities in so-called "Area C", compared with 183 litres per capita per day for Israeli settlers, all of whom have been illegally transferred to the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Of the Palestinian communities in so-called "Area C", 70 per cent are not connected to a water network (A/71/86-E/2016/13). Now, with this latest illegal measure by the occupying Power, Palestinian families, in the beginning months of summer, must live on only 2, 3 or to 10 litres per capita per day, according to Ayman Rabi, the Executive Director of the Palestinian Hydrology Group. The international community must call on Israel, the occupying Power, to end the use of water as a weapon against the occupied Palestinian people and to end its obstruction of the Palestinian people's right to clean water.

This violation comes on the heels of the occupying Power's revocation of more than 80,000 permits obtained by Palestinians to travel throughout the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, or to visit family elsewhere, including in Israel. Such a revocation of travel permits for Palestinians amounts to collective punishment, which is prohibited under international law. This assessment was articulated by the spokesperson of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who expressed concern about the revoking of permits, "which may amount to prohibited collective punishment and will only increase the sense of injustice and frustration felt by Palestinians in this very tense time". The international community must condemn the occupying Power for all policies and practices intended to collectively punish the entire Palestinian civilian population and should not accept Israeli pretexts for such illegal measures. This can and will only stoke greater anger, resentment and tensions and must be immediately addressed.

On another front, Israel continues with its illegal settlement-building. We condemn the latest approval by the occupying Israeli authorities of a permit for a pro-settlement organization to construct a four-storey building in the area of Batan Al-Hawa in the Palestinian neighbourhood of Silwan in Occupied East Jerusalem. The Batan Al-Hawa neighbourhood is one of the most densely populated areas in the city. The Israeli human rights organization Peace Now stated back in October 2015 that the population of illegal settlers associated with the pro-settlement organization "Ateret Cohanim" had doubled in size in the Batan Al-Hawa neighbourhood over the past year. There are at least 300,000 Israeli settlers illegally residing in Occupied East Jerusalem, with at least 500 of them in Silwan, among a population of 45,000 Palestinian civilians. Moreover, the United Nations Environment Programme has reported that the settler population in the West Bank may have reached 750,000, and it should be noted that many of those settlers continue to harass, intimidate and commit acts of violence and terror against Palestinian civilians with total impunity. We condemn and reject the occupying Power's illegal policies attempting to change the facts on the ground, which undermine the viability of the ever-diminishing two-State solution.

In addition to carrying out ongoing settlement activities, Israel continues to commit grave violations against the Palestinian people, violating nearly every human right on a daily basis. Palestinian civilians, among them children, continue to be killed or seriously injured as the occupying forces continue to use excessive, indiscriminate force against our defenceless people. While the Palestinian leadership condemns the killing of civilians, no matter who they may be, the same cannot be said about the Israeli Government, whose policies and directives are the

primary source of the sheer disregard for Palestinian life exhibited by the Israeli occupying forces. Without protection for the Palestinian people, more and more Palestinians will be killed as they continue to suffer under this occupation, awaiting the realization of their freedom and rights.

While it is impossible to record every single crime perpetrated daily by the Israeli occupying forces and terrorist settlers against the Palestinian people, listed below are just some of the many crimes committed by Israel in the recent period, including, inter alia, home demolitions, mass arrests and detentions, along with its ongoing illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip, all clearly intended to make the lives of Palestinian civilians as miserable as possible and severely affecting every man, woman and child:

**8 June 2016**

- Israeli occupying forces detained three Palestinian fishermen while they were sailing offshore Gaza.
- Israeli settlers razed Palestinian-owned land in the village of Al-Khader, south of Bethlehem.
- Occupying forces detained 16 Palestinians, including children, in mostly overnight raids in the West Bank.
- Occupying forces issued/renewed administrative detention orders for 34 Palestinian detainees. Eleven of the detainees received administrative detention orders for the first time, while the remaining 23 received renewed orders.

**9 June 2016**

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 12 Palestinians in raids across the West Bank.
- Extremist Israeli settlers spray-painted racist graffiti on walls in the Arab village of Abu Ghoush, north-west of East Jerusalem.

**10 June 2016**

- Hassan Khalid Al-Qadhi (age 26), a mentally disabled youth, was shot and injured by occupying forces at the Awarta illegal checkpoint, east of Nablus.
- Occupying forces detained at least 12 Palestinians during a large-scale military raid across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- An Israeli settler ran over a flock of sheep belonging to a Palestinian shepherd near the village of Al-Zubeidat in Jericho, killing 25 of the sheep.

**11 June 2016**

- Israeli occupying forces detained 11 Palestinians from the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Occupying forces, accompanied by armoured bulldozers, raided the village of Beit Amra, in southern Al-Khalil, and demolished the two-storey family home of Murad Id'ais without prior notice and forcibly prevented the family from removing their possessions.

**12 June 2016**

- **Israeli naval boats opened fire on Palestinian fishermen offshore the city of Rafah in southern Gaza Strip.**

**13 June 2016**

- **Occupying forces detained 16 Palestinians, including a child, in the West Bank.**
- **More than 50 olive trees and 100 dunums of agricultural land located behind the Wall in Qalqilya were set on fire by Israeli occupying forces.**

**14 June 2016**

- **Palestinian prisoner Bilal Kayid began a hunger strike to protest being placed under administrative detention for six months following the completion of his 14-year sentence in an Israeli prison.**
- **Occupying forces detained 17 Palestinians in raids across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.**

**15 June 2016**

- **Israeli occupying forces detained 11 Palestinians, mostly during pre-dawn raids into the West Bank.**
- **A Palestinian youth, Saleh Abu Al-Anad (age 21), sustained serious wounds when he was run over by an Israeli occupying vehicle during a pre-dawn military raid into the Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus.**
- **Israeli navy forces detained 10 Palestinian fishermen while they were sailing offshore Gaza.**

**The Palestinian leadership condemns all of Israel's illegal, inhumane and destructive actions and calls on the international community, including the Security Council, to demand an end to all such Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. This illegal and belligerent Israeli occupation must end in all its manifestations. There is no political, legal, security or moral justification whatsoever for the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including to self-determination and freedom. Moreover, the Security Council cannot continue to be absolved of its responsibilities and must act urgently to avert further destabilization of the situation. Every day in which the international community does not act to confront this crisis is another day in which innocent lives are disfigured and another day in which hopes for a peaceful solution to this conflict further evaporate.**

**This letter is in follow-up to our 587 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 7 June 2016 (A/ES-10/723-S/2016/516), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being**

committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations